Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Bodo-Garo group (Sino-Tibetan family).

Languages included: Atong [bga-aot].

Data sources.

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin.
1. ALL
Atong gumuk (1).

 References and notes:

2. ASHES
Atong t\textsuperscript{h}apura (1).

 References and notes:
 Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 707. Cf. also the more specialized \textit{walʔ-kurji} 'black ashes' (where \textit{walʔ} = 'fire' q.v.) [Van Breugel 2008: 715].

3. BARK
Atong maw=k\textsuperscript{h}ol (1).

 References and notes:
 Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 677. The second morpheme is k\textsuperscript{h}ol 'skin, hide' q.v.; the first one is obscure. Another form is pan=k\textsuperscript{h}ol id. [Van Breugel 2008: 686], where pan = 'tree' q.v. (for calculations, in both cases the same morpheme k\textsuperscript{h}ol is used).

4. BELLY
Atong pi=puk (1).

 References and notes:
 Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 689. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach / bowels / intestines'. Same prefix pi= as in pi=r\textsuperscript{t} 'gall bladder'?

5. BIG
Atong ču\textsuperscript{h}ɪ (1).

 References and notes:
 Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 641. Regular antonym of m\textsuperscript{t}l- 'small'.
6. BIRD
Atong taw? (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 705. Glossed as 'chicken; bird'. Also exists in a separate morphophonological bound variant dawʔ- as a "prefix" for various bird names: e. g. dawʔ-gamdo 'eagle', dawʔ-k'a 'black crow' etc. [Van Breugel 2008: 646].

7. BITE
Atong kak- (1).

References and notes:


8. BLACK
Atong nak- (1).

References and notes:


9. BLOOD
Atong tʰaiʔ (1).

References and notes:


10. BONE
Atong kereɣ (1).

References and notes:


11. BREAST
Atong čel-bak (1).

References and notes:

**Atong**: Van Breugel 2008: 637. The morpheme čel on its own is translated as 'bosom' (cf. also čel-ku 'rib cage'); the component -bak is unclear. The same source also lists a synonym, kʰaʔ-pʰak (p. 666), literally '(fighting) spirit-side' (perhaps in the sense of 'soul location'). Since the metonymy is transparent, and since čel has better external parallels, it is probably secondary. Distinct from muʔ-tʰai 'female breast' [Van Breugel 2008: 679].

12. **BURN TR.**
Atong sawʔ- (1).

References and notes:

**Atong**: Van Breugel 2008: 698. Polysemy: 'burn / roast'. This stem sees transitive use only, unlike the partially synonymous kʰam- [Van Breugel 2008: 667], whose primary semantics seems to be intransitive (raʔsan kʰam-a 'the sun burns'), but which is also employed sometimes in transitive mode (waiʔ nokaw kʰam-ok 'the fire burnt the house'.

13. **CLAW(NAIL)**
Atong čak=si=kʰol (1).

References and notes:

**Atong**: Van Breugel 2008: 635. The compound form literally means 'skin / scale' (kʰol q.v.) 'of finger' (čak-si, where čak = 'hand' q.v.).

14. **CLOUD**
Atong raʔ=brəm (1).

References and notes:

**Atong**: Van Breugel 2008: 691. First component is raʔ 'rain, sky' q.v. Secondary synonym: raʔ=činek id. (not attested in actual text examples, unlike raʔ=brəm).

15. **COLD**
Atong ček- ~ čək- (1).

References and notes:

16. COME
Atong raiʔ-a- (1).

References and notes:

17. DIE
Atong tʰai- (1).

References and notes:

18. DOG
Atong kaiʔ (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 672.

19. DRINK
Atong rayʔ- (1).

References and notes:

20. DRY
Atong ranʔ- (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 691. Should be distinguished from rekʰep- 'to be dry (of plants), wrinkled (of person)' [Van Breugel 2008: 692].
21. EAR
Atong na-kʰal (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 682. Main root morpheme is na- + kʰal 'hole'. Cf. such further compounds as na-kʰoŋ 'backside of the ear', na-gok 'deaf' [ibid.].

22. EARTH
Atong haʔ (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 655. Also attested in a (most likely) specialized compound: haʔ-maj 'soil, earth, clay' [Van Breugel 2008: 656].

23. EAT
Atong saʔ- (1).

References and notes:


24. EGG
Atong tawʔ=ti ~ tawʔ=taʔ (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 706. First root in the compound is tawʔ 'bird' q.v. Also attested in monomorphemic form as taʔ [Van Breugel 2008: 711] (cf. also the verbal form taʔ- 'to lay an egg'), although all textual examples contain the bimorphemic variant.

25. EYE
Atong mɐk-ren ~ mɐk-aran (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 680. The main root morpheme is mɐk, cf. compound forms: mɐk-səp 'corner of the eye', mɐk-səml 'eyebrow' etc. [ibid.].
26. FAT N.
Atong bɛ=təm (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 634.

27. FEATHER
Atong tawʔ=mnʔ (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 705. First component is tawʔ 'bird' q.v.

28. FIRE
Atong walʔ (1).

References and notes:

29. FISH
Atong naʔ (1).

References and notes:

30. FLY V.
Atong pəwʔ- (1).

References and notes:

31. FOOT
Atong čaʔ (1).

References and notes:


32. FULL
Atong pʰiŋ- (1).

References and notes:


33. GIVE
Atong hənʔ- (1).

References and notes:


34. GOOD
Atong nem- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 683. Secondary synonym: gaʔ- [Van Breugel 2008: 649]. The exact semantic difference is unclear, but most textual examples confirm nem- as the basic choice.

35. GREEN
Atong kʰeŋ-čək (1).

References and notes:


36. HAIR
Atong *kʰaw* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 668.

37. HAND
Atong *čak* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 635. Glossed as 'arm, hand'. Also attested in compound form: *čak-čok* 'hand' [ibid.], where -čok is a classifier.

38. HEAD
Atong *də=kəm* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 648. Polysemy: 'head / top / upside'.

39. HEAR
Atong *na-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 681.

40. HEART
Atong *kʰa?=tʰoŋ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 667. The morpheme *kʰa?=* 'spirit' is the standard prefix for various internal organs.

41. HORN
Atong *kʰoroŋ ~ korøŋ ~ kəroŋ* (1).


References and notes:


42. I
Atong aŋ (1).

References and notes:


43. KILL
Atong soʔot- (1).

References and notes:


44. KNEE
Atong čaʔ=kəw ~ čaʔ=ku (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 634. First part of the compound is čaʔ 'leg, foot' q.v.

45. KNOW
Atong təŋ- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 713.

46. LEAF
Atong pan=čak (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 686. First component of the compound means 'tree' q.v. This is the neutral term to design
any kind of leaf; the more typical situation is when the morpheme -čak is used in compounds with particular types of plants, e.g. čař-čak 'tea leaf', narčel-čak 'coconut tree leaf' etc.

47. LIE
Atong źaw- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 663. Exact meaning given as 'to lie down (both the movement and the position), to sleep'. Cf. also the compound form źaw-dap- 'to lie on' [Van Breugel 2008: 664].

48. LIVER
Atong biʔ=tʰon ~ piʔ=tʰon (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 631. Formally a compound, but the two morphemes (both of which have reliable Sino-Tibetan etymologies) are not found separately in the language.

49. LONG
Atong rawʔ- (1).

References and notes:


50. LOUSE
Atong kʰə=tʃak (1).

References and notes:


51. MAN
Atong morot (-1).

References and notes:
**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 679. Same word as ‘person’ q.v. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan (cf. Hindi mard ‘man’).

52. MANY
Atong paŋʔ- (1).

References and notes:

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 686.

53. MEAT
Atong ran=dai (1).

References and notes:

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 691. Segmentation is not certain. First component is perhaps =ranʔ ‘to be dry’ q.v.?

54. MOON
Atong ǯa (1).

References and notes:

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 659. Also attested as a compound: ǯa-ǯoŋ (p. 660), where ǯoŋ = ‘younger brother’ (?). A secondary synonym, čaŋʔai (p. 636), is most likely a formal appellation (=Chinese Chang-E, 嫦娥).

55. MOUNTAIN
Atong haʔ=bərî (1).

References and notes:

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 656. First component is haʔ ‘earth’ q.v.

56. MOUTH
Atong kʰuʔ-čuk (1).

References and notes:

57. NAME
Atong bi=muŋ ~ bi=maŋ (1).

References and notes:


58. NECK
Atong tok-ørẹŋ (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 711. This is the compound form confirmed by textual examples; another dictionary synonym is tok-t'iniŋ ~ tok-t'amuŋ [ibid.]. The semantic difference is not explained, and neither of the two second components can be explained from within Atong. The main root morpheme is, nevertheless, tok, since it is the common invariant, and also encountered in related compounds such as tok-ọp'u 'gullet, throat', tok-orot 'glottal area' etc.

59. NEW
Atong pi=dan (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 689. First morpheme is a prefix, cf. pi=čam 'old (of things)' [ibid.].

60. NIGHT
Atong wal (1).

References and notes:


61. NOSE
Atong na-k'um ~ na-kuŋ (1).

References and notes:
**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 682. Primary root morpheme is "na-" (in 'Atong, homonymous with na- 'ear' q.v., but etymologically different); -kuŋ probably =kuŋ 'shell, carapace' [Van Breugel 2008: 671] (perhaps also 'cartilage?).

62. **NOT**
Atong -ča (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 416. Suffixal morpheme (cf. təŋ-kuŋ-ča 'I do not yet know', etc.).

63. **ONE**
Atong sa (1).

References and notes:


64. **PERSON**
Atong morot (-1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 679. Same word as 'man' q.v. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan (cf. Hindi mard 'man').

65. **RAIN**
Atong raŋ (1).

References and notes:


66. **RED**
Atong pi=sak (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 689. First morpheme is the same prefix pi= as in pi=nak 'black' q.v. Also encountered simply
as sak: [Van Breugel 2008: 696].

67. ROAD
Atong ram (1).

References and notes:

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 691. Secondary synonym: sorok [Van Breugel 2008: 700]. This word, an Indo-Aryan borrowing (cf. Hindi sa`ak id.), is very rarely encountered in textual examples and probably refers to "technological" roads (paved, etc.).

68. ROOT
Atong ça?=dəl (1).

References and notes:

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 634. The root is also met on its own as dəl 'root, vine' [Van Breugel 2008: 648], but compound usage with ça? 'foot' q.v. seems more common.

69. ROUND

References and notes:

**Atong:** Not attested. Cf. -wil ~ -wilwil 'around' (postposition), winwin- 'to wind around smth.' [Van Breugel 2008: 717].

70. SAND
Atong ha?=bə=kun (1).

References and notes:

**Atong:** Van Breugel 2008: 656. The first component is ha? 'earth' q.v. The prefixed stem bə=kun is not met on its own. Secondary synonym: han?=n=ə [Van Breugel 2008: 658]. Several textual examples given by the compiler would seem to rather confirm ha?=bə=kun as the most basic word, e.g. kun ha?bə=kuŋci batbo 'stick the stick in the sand' [Van Breugel 2008: 630].

71. SAY
Atong no- (1).
References and notes:


72. SEE
Atong nuk- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 684. Polysemy: 'to see / to look like / to find'.

73. SEED
Atong karan (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 665. Meaning quoted as 'seed, kernel, fruit stone'.

74. SIT
Atong muʔ- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 679. Polysemy: 'to sit down / to be seated / to stay, be at, live somewhere'.

75. SKIN
Atong kʰol (1).

References and notes:


76. SLEEP
Atong ǯaw- (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 663. Exact meaning given as 'to lie down (both the movement and the position), to sleep'. Cf. also the compound form jəw-dap- 'to lie on' [Van Breugel 2008: 664].

77. SMALL
Atong məl- (1).

References and notes:

78. SMOKE
Atong walʔ=kʰu (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 715. First component is wal 'fire' q.v.

79. STAND
Atong čap- (1).

References and notes:

80. STAR
Atong a=ski ~ a=skʰui ~ a=skui (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 627. Word-initial a= is a fossilized prefix.

81. STONE
Atong roŋʔ (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 693. Secondary synonym: patal ~pʰatal ~pʰatʰal ~pʰal [Van Breugel 2008: 686]. This is an Indo-Aryan borrowing (cf. Hindi pattʰar, etc.) that is not actually featured in any of Van Breugel’s text examples.
82. SUN
Atong raŋ=san (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 692. Polysemy: 'sun / day'. The first morpheme is raŋ 'rain' < 'sky'; the proper root morpheme is san.

83. SWIM
Atong huŋ- (1).

References and notes:


84. TAIL
Atong diʔ=mai (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 646. The main root morpheme is mai; diʔ is literally 'excrement', but historically 'arsc, anus', cf. diʔ-kʰal id.

85. THAT
Atong ue- ~ u- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 713.

86. THIS
Atong ie ~ i- (1).

References and notes:

87. THOU
Atong nany? (1).

References and notes:


88. TONGUE
Atong tʰəla-pak ~ tʰəlam-pak (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 709. Segmentation is based on external data. The suffixal morpheme -pak is perhaps <pʰak 'side (lengthwise)' [Van Breugel 2008: 687].

89. TOOTH
Atong wa (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE
Atong pan (1).

References and notes:


91. TWO
Atong ni (1).

References and notes:


92. WALK (GO)
Atong raiʔ- (1).
References and notes:

**Atong**: Van Breugel 2008: 690. The difference between this stem and reʔen- ‘to go, go away, leave’ [Van Breugel 2008: 692] is not quite clear from attested examples. In any case, the two stems are probably related.

93. WARM (HOT)
Atong tuŋʔ- (1).

References and notes:

**Atong**: Van Breugel 2008: 711. Glossed as ‘hot, warm’.

94. WATER
Atong təi (1).

References and notes:


95. WE₁
Atong niŋ (1).

References and notes:


95. WE₂
Atong naʔ-naŋ (2).

References and notes:


96. WHAT
Atong atoŋ (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 156. There also exists a special interrogative verb atak- ‘to do what?’, ineligible because of specific bound use (but probably etymologically related to atonŋ all the same).

97. WHITE
Atong pi=bok (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 689. Polysemy: ‘white / unripe / light green’. The first element is a prefix, encountered in other color names as well (pi=nak ‘black’, pi=sak ‘red’ etc.).

98. WHO
Atong čaŋ (1).

References and notes:

99. WOMAN
Atong gawi (1).

References and notes:

100. YELLOW
Atong rəmət (1).

References and notes:

101. FAR
Atong ǯanʔ- (1).

References and notes:

102. HEAVY
Atong čəram- ~ čəram- (1).

References and notes:

103. NEAR
Atong nek- (1).

References and notes:

104. SALT
Atong səmʔ (1).

References and notes:

105. SHORT
Atong suŋʔ- (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 701. Said to be 'of time, person, thing'.

106. SNAKE
Atong də=pəw (1).

References and notes:
107. THIN
Atong pʰet- (1).

References and notes:

108. WIND
Atong bal-wa (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 630. The word formally looks like a nominal derivative of a verbal root *bal- ('to blow'; cf. ibid. bal-pʰak- 'to blow away').

109. WORM
Atong kʰan=sərui (1).

References and notes:
Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 668. For the first morpheme, cf. kʰan 'classifier for objects like log boats' [ibid.].

110. YEAR
Atong bəlsi (-1).

References and notes: